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SUBJECT: Debriefing of Defector from the USSR

On 17 July 1962, undersigned was able (through the courtesy of SA Division) to meet and debrief Dan WEBSTER, an American defector who left the USSR last May. Webster is a plastics engineer who went as a guide to the Sokolniki Fair in 1959, fell in love with a Russian girl, and defected to live with her, although he had a wife and family in the US. According to Webster's story, he decided to defect when he learned that his mother had suffered a mental breakdown, presumably caused by his collection. He also states that he was "homesick" and claims not to have been taken in by Soviet ideas. During most of his sojourn in the Soviet Union, Webster was living with his Soviet cousin-in-law wife and her family in Leningrad, where he had a job in a plastics laboratory. Webster appears to be intelligent and observant, but politically or ideologically unsophisticated. His contacts were chiefly with fellow workers and his mistress's social circle. Questions from undersigned were chiefly designed to elicit information on current Soviet attitudes. Webster's views on various Soviet attitudes are reported below.

1. Soviet nuclear test series. Soviet citizens were aware of the series, but knew no details.
2. Attitude towards Americans. Little or no hostility to American people, who are believed misled by their rulers.
3. Attitude towards Germans. Fear and distrust; many Leningraders still remember the siege, of course. Webster was strongly conscious of building in anti-German propaganda over the last year.
4. Attitude towards Jews. Webster was very conscious of widespread anti-Semitism, such as he believes was once common in some areas in the US, but which has largely disappeared here. (Webster, incidentally, does not appear to be Jewish himself.)
5. Attitude towards Negroes. Webster said there were a few negroes in Leningrad; he knew of no instance of anti-negro feeling.
6. Attitude on religion. Religion has largely disappeared among the younger generations; the old people sometimes still go to church.

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3. ATTENTION TO THE STUDENTS. In Webster's own field, the students were the primary concern, and generally they are trying to do the best they can, even with the conditions at Webster's. There are many other students, and many needed to "good" work, but the supervisors were not watching. Webster last night said they would be able to get out work needed to make a good report.

2. Script People The Script people are conscious of the improvement in their standard of living since Stalin's death.

10. Social cleavage. Webster did not believe that there was any cleavage between the party elite and the rest of the population. (Understood is not said that Webster understood what would be meant by "social cleavage.") Ordinary party members were no different from the rest of the people. Webster had no quarrel with party "activists" once they realized how stupid they were.

11. Social behavior. Though no intellectual, Webster was extremely well liked by the prevalence of directness in his behavior, referring to many things. A common practice is for someone who has won the prize of a bottle of vodka to walk over to the liquor store and ask others who come to "go in" for a bottle. Only then do others begin a hedonistic and drink it up. Soviet laws for carrying alcohol are ineffective. Language is extremely crude. But Webster did not think that there was sexual friction in normal social contacts, for example in the street cars.

12. Western radio. Once he had decided to defect, Webster spent a lot of time listening to western radio broadcasts, as well as reading English-language books, which were available in a special library in Leningrad. He could hear the English-language broadcasts, but all Russian language programs were jammed out. (He believed YCA was jammed all over the bloc.) He thought CBC newscasts were much more objective than the YCA ones, because they seemed to be propaganda-free. (Webster did not mention Radio Liberty.)

13. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND. Many of these are second-rate, and about 10 per cent are trained in a better job in reading first rate instructions to the brain. A significant minority are extremely interested in all kinds of American music, though they

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edue is not distinguished between classical jazz and popular dance music. Webster criticily has strong feelings on the subject of visiting entertainers, and has ideas he hopes to pass on to someone concerned with this field.

14. Artistic in Foreign Countries. Webster and his mistress took a bus trip to Estonia and Latvia. He was impressed with the contrast between these republics and Russia itself, and says that they reminded him of Pennsylvania, making him homesick. He did not see any overt anti-Soviet feeling, but checks in stores give preference to those who speak the local language, or to Russians who are polite enough to attempt to speak it.

15. Pastorak. Webster was vague about Soviet views of Pastorak and Dr. Zhigars. (It appeared that Webster's contacts were probably not glibious for literary culture.)

Since Webster appeared to be quite articulate, undersigned asked him if he had considered writing up his experiences for publication, perhaps in a magazine article. He said that he had thought of it, but had given up the idea out of concern for his mother.

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03
CA/Propaganda/Guidance [Exempted] (15 July 42)

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To: Rudy Balaban

From: Ned Bennett

Subject: Dan Webster (111-864)

Reference: Attached memorandum for the record; telephone conversation of this date. (31 June 62)

1. I am sorry to say that, because of a deadline I had to meet, the memo for the record was not written until several days after my meeting with subject. It may be incorrect on some details of W's history, which you would of course know all about. If the story in the first paragraph does not perfectly match what W. has told you, the fault is probably mine, not W's; you might call me if you see any ~~XXXXXXXX~~ inconsistencies on Soviet attitudes.
2. Generally speaking, the information W. gave ^{on Soviet attitudes} does not seem to me inconsistent with what I have seen from other sources. On the questions of social friction and religion, his reply was more "pro-Soviet" than ^{some} information ~~XXX~~ from ^{some} other sources. On the other hand, his answers on anti-Semitism and his statements on drunkenness certainly did not cast any very favorable ~~XXX~~ light on Soviet society. One interesting answer which I neglected to include in my memo indicated the continuing existence of pro-Stalin sentiment.
3. In the first paragraph of the memo, I state that W. seemed "politically or ideologically unsophisticated." It probably would have been more correct to say that he was uninterested, or uncommitted, rather than ~~XXXXXX~~ unsophisticated, though that was also true. Such negative references as he made to Soviet ideas (and there were not many such references) seemed a little intended to satisfy me; they were mainly made in the first part of the interview, before any rapport was established. If he was unhappy in Leningrad, it seemed to be because he felt himself an alien, and because he was homesick for the good old USA, not because there was anything wrong with Communism, or anything good about American political institutions. He presented himself somewhat as the ordinary guy who tries to get along; a lit-

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the XX provincial or even puritanical in making moral judgments on others, even while obviously exposed to moral criticism himself. He described the news of his mother's condition as having XXX been a real shock to him, and this seems consistent with his tendency to criticize drunkenness, bad language, slipshod work, and so forth in others. He commented, rather approvingly, that Soviet children really mind when they are scolded by total strangers, whereas American children (he thought) would not. I would expect that he would be a good reactor when submitted to a polygraph. Perhaps because XX he had already been questioned for several hours, he seemed to be little guarded and jumpy, especially when any of my questions seemed to stray from the subject of Soviet public attitudes. On the other hand, he volunteered X quite a few remarks about his own case, his own problems. He appeared to be worried about his chances of finding a job, and mentioned that one old friend (who had stuck by him "all the way") was trying to help him in this.

4. When the time came for me to depart, i.e. when I had asked all the questions I could think of, he asked if anything further was to happen that day. I said that all I knew was what you had told us when you left, that there was nothing further set upX, and that I could simply leave when finished. He offered me a drink, which I declined, saying I wanted to get home. I think he rather enjoyed the interview, or at least XX the chance to spout off his views. As my memo indicates, I was impressed by his articulateness, which probably resulted from his saying things he had thought out and prepared himself to say. I did not really cross-question him, in the sense of trying to catch him out, or probing his own motives; he was willing to run on and I was willing to let him, asking new questions when he had said all he could on old ones.

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